



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Sanitary measures at Vera Cruz on account of yellow fever.

Consul Canada reports, November 2, as follows: The "superior board of health" of Mexico, through the secretary of the treasury, has asked for an appropriation of \$100,000 for the purpose of inaugurating a vigorous campaign against yellow fever throughout the Republic, and upon the recommendation of the President the matter was laid before Congress.

An outline of the work to be accomplished has been kindly furnished us by Drs. N. del Rio and Manuel Yglesias, quarantine physicians at this port, and doubtless these same measures will be employed at all points within the limits of this country wherever yellow fever is prevalent or likely to be.

On September 1, the city of Vera Cruz was divided into four districts, each one under the control of a medical officer and an inspector. The working force consists of 6 inspectors of the first class, 14 of the second, together with 30 assistants; this force may be increased if deemed advisable.

A system of domiciliary visits is in contemplation and all affected persons will be removed at once either to one of the hospitals or to a sanitarium recently established for the purpose. All patients to be isolated while under medical treatment.

The doors and windows of the hospitals and sanitarium are provided with wire netting; there are double doors arranged so that the second one can not be opened until the first has been closed.

Rooms in private houses screened in accordance with these regulations, and to the satisfaction of the inspecting officer, will be considered as properly isolated quarters for a patient, and the person will not be removed.

The inspectors will examine all receptacles containing water and destroy all larvæ of mosquitoes encountered; petroleum will be used; the owner or tenant to be required to cover all such vessels in or about the building.

Stringent rules will be adopted and enforced to insure absolute cleanliness in and about the houses, yards, corridors, and passageways; and upon completion of the city drainage works, every house owner will be compelled to connect all privies and water-closets with the sewers, and also to fill up all cesspools and other excavations used for the reception of waste matter.

The inspectors are also required to exercise supervision over all matters affecting the public health, as also the cleaning of the public thoroughfares, now done under the supervision of the police department.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.*Reports from Manila—Cholera in the provincial towns.*

Chief Quarantine Officer Heiser reports October 9 and 17 as follows:

The number of quarantinable diseases reported in Manila during the week ended October 3, 1903, is as follows:

	Cases.	Deaths.
Cholera	52	49
Smallpox	1	0
Plague	0	0

Since my detailed report of September 16, 1903, in which the sharp increase in the number of cholera cases was ascribed to an infected spring, there has been a gradual decline in the number of cases, which is no doubt due to the fact that the spring was closed. The number of cases has been reduced from 79 per week to 52 per week.

Cholera is again present on the watershed from which the water supply of Manila is obtained. As long as this menace exists, Manila is likely to be visited almost any day by a frightful cholera epidemic.

There has been a great improvement in the cholera situation at Iloilo. At Cebu there was no cholera reported during the week.

Since the beginning of the present outbreak of plague at Cebu, (August 19, 1903), there have been 16 cases and 13 deaths reported. When it is considered that the history of plague in the islands shows that at this season of the year plague is always at its lowest ebb, and in this period at least 16 cases have occurred, there is considerable cause for alarm, especially when it is considered that no assistance to stamp it out is being rendered by the people of Cebu. The board of health is considering the advisability of quarantining against that port.

Later investigation shows that plague was present in Cebu last autumn, and that it is not improbable that other cases have occurred since then. This still further strengthens the opinion that it was not introduced from the outside by shipping.

Report of cholera occurring in provincial towns in the Philippine Islands.

WEEK ENDED OCTOBER 3, 1903.

Place.	Province.	Cases.	Deaths.
San Miguel de Mayumo.....	Bulacan.....	3	3
Guiguinto	do	2	2
Santa Maria	do	1	1
Bocage	do	2	1
Cabanatuan	Nueva Ecija	7	7
Orani	Bataan	2	2
Balanga	do	20	16
Orion	do	9	6
Aparri	Cagayan	15	11
Tuguegarao	do	7	3
San Mateo	Rizal	6	7
Montalbon	do	1	0
Cavite	Cavite	3	1
Bacoor	do	3	3
Naig	do	4	1
Santa Cruz	Laguna	4	2
Victoria	Tarlac	27	16
Botolan	Zambales	3	3
Bolinao	do	6	4
Baybay	Island of Leyte	5	5
Gasan	Island of Marinduque	186	187
Boac	do	187	186
Tagbilaran	Island of Bohol	20	12
Iloilo	Island of Panay		
Tigbauan	Province of Iloilo	12	12
Pandan	do	14	5
Aninity	Province of Antique	10	8
Colasi	do	20	4
Tibao	do	6	1
Dumaguete	Island of Negros	2	2
		9	9
Total		596	520

The number of quarantinable diseases reported in Manila during the week ended October 10, 1903, was as follows:

	Cases.	Deaths.
Cholera.....	38	35
Smallpox.....	0	0
Plague.....	0	0

There has been a steady improvement in health conditions during the week. This is the first time since last year that there has been an entire absence of plague and smallpox in Manila. The number of cholera cases in Manila has also been much reduced. At Cebu no cholera was reported, and at Iloilo there has been a great reduction in the number of cases.

During the week there has been a great influx of Chinese from Amoy. The surgeon, Doctor Johnson, who is attached to the consulate at Amoy, reports that there is no plague or cholera at that port, and has certified the passengers as safe; in consequence there has been no quarantine detention. All vessels from Hongkong or Amoy, unless disinfected at the port of starting, are required to call at Mariveles for disinfection of the vessel, crew, and passengers. A careful examination is made of the glandular regions, after which the vessel proceeds to Manila, where the passengers are again inspected before they land.

The port of Mariveles is now used as a coaling station by the Quartermaster's Department for coaling the inter-island transports. About 300 stevedores are employed in this work, and since cholera has broken out several times among the men it has been a serious problem to keep the vessels from becoming infected. With the view of reducing the danger as much as possible negotiations were entered into with the army. An isolated camp for these men was suggested. The suggestion was adopted, and a camp is now in course of construction by the army. This increased amount of shipping at Mariveles has almost doubled the work of the service at that port.

Report of cholera occurring in provincial towns in the Philippine Islands for the week ended October 10, 1903.

Place.	Province.	Cases.	Deaths.
San Miguel de Mayumo.....	Bulacan.....	2	2
Malolos.....	do.....	2	1
Bulacan.....	do.....	2	2
Bigaa.....	do.....	5	4
Paombong.....	do.....	1	1
Bocaue.....	do.....	5	4
Quingua.....	do.....	1	1
San Isidro.....	Nueva Ecija.....	5	1
San Antonio.....	do.....	2	2
San Juan de Guimba.....	do.....	7	3
Orani.....	Bataan.....	5	2
Balanga.....	do.....	10	8
Orion.....	do.....	10	5
Mataban.....	do.....	1	1
Aparri.....	Cagayan.....	5	4
Camalaniugan.....	do.....	2	2
Tuguegarao.....	do.....	7	3
Buguey.....	do.....	11	0
Mambajao.....	do.....	9	4
San Mateo.....	Rizal.....	1	0
San Roque.....	Cavite.....	1	1
Naig.....	do.....	2	1

Report of cholera occurring in provincial towns in the Philippine Islands for the week ended October 10, 1903—Continued.

Place.	Province.	Cases.	Deaths.
Victoria	Tarlac	16	12
Taal	Batangas	11	11
Botolan	Zambales	12	9
Ormoc	Island of Leyte	20	10
Tagbilaran	Island of Bohol	18	9
	Island of Panay		
Iloilo	Province of Iloilo	10	9
Tigbauan	do	14	5
Capiz	Province of Capiz	1	1
Calabao	do	11	3
Barbaza	Province of Antique	10	5
Pandan	do	26	24
Antique	do	9	3
Tibao	do	2	2
Barbora	do	5	5
Binalbagan	Island of Negros	50	38
Bacolod	do	4	4
Sumag	do	11	9
Bulupanadan	do	11	3
San Carlos	do	4	4
Surigao	Island of Mindanao		
	Province of Surigao	15	12
Total		356	230

Plague, cholera, and smallpox, in Cebu, during September, 1903.

Assistant Surgeon Fox reports October 1, through the chief quarantine officer, as follows:

Quarantineable diseases reported to the local authorities for the month of September, 1903.

	Cases.	Deaths.
Plague	11	8
Cholera	4	2
Smallpox	5	1

Foreign and insular statistical reports of countries and cities--Yearly and monthly.

AUSTRALIA—New South Wales—Sidney and suburbs.—Month of September, 1903. Population, 508,510. Total number of deaths, 456, including diphtheria, 7; enteric fever, 1; scarlet fever, 2; whooping cough, 5, and 46 from tuberculosis.

Three months ended September 30, 1903. Total number of deaths, 1,476, including 225 from contagious diseases.

AUSTRIA—Brunn.—Month of September, 1903. Estimated population, 95,342. Total number of deaths, 210, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever, 3; whooping cough, 1, and 46 from tuberculosis.

CANADA—British Columbia.—Vancouver, month of October, 1903, estimated population, 29,000; no deaths reported.

Victoria, month of October, 1903, estimated population, 21,000. Total number of deaths, 16, including 1 from enteric fever.